

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00, if paid in advance.  
Or \$2.50 if not paid in the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks;  
for each cont.

VOL. LIX.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1859.

NO. 24.

## Assignee's Sale OF A VALUABLE IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned, Assignee under a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors, by THOMAS WARREN and WIFE, will sell at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 19th day of April at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, in that state, the following valuable property, viz:

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, fronting on Railroad street, on which is erected a valuable Iron and Brass Foundry, known as the "GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY," with all the necessary apparatus, Steam Engine, Flasks, Patterns, Taps, &c. The Foundry is now in running order and doing a good business.

Attendance will be given, and terms made known by  
SAMUEL WEAVER, Assignee,  
March 28.

## \$5 REWARD.

WAS LOST, during last week, by the undersigned, a POCKET BOOK, containing sundry Sale Notes, Due Bills, Receipts, &c. The papers will be of no use to the finder, but their loss may put the subscriber in inconvenient, who will cheerfully pay the above reward, for the return of the Pocket-book and Papers, either to himself, or by leaving them at the "Sentinel" Office.

All persons owing the subscriber on Sale Notes, Due Bills, &c., are hereby notified not to pay the same to any person but myself.  
JOSEPH WIBLE.  
March 28.

## Tavern Licenses.

THE following applications to keep Public Houses of Entertainment in the County of Adams, have been filed in my Office, with the requisite number of signatures, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the 18th of April next:

Geo. W. McDaniel,	Bar of Gettysburg,
Harvey D. Wadley,	"
John L. Rice,	"
Benjamin Schriver,	"
Francis J. Wilson,	Berwick Borough,
Henry Koller,	"
John A. H. Koller,	Baile Township,
John B. B. B. B.,	Conowingo,
Francis B. B. B.,	Cumberland,
David G. G. G.,	Franklin,
Hazekiah L. L. L.,	"
Henry M. M. M.,	"
Joseph M. M. M.,	"
Daniel B. B. B.,	"
Martha B. B. B.,	"
George B. B. B.,	"
Peter B. B. B.,	"
Joseph B. B. B.,	Germany,
Peter B. B. B.,	"
Levi K. K. K.,	"
John M. M. M.,	"
Henry H. H. H.,	Hamilton,
Peter S. S. S.,	Hamilton,
Roulen S. S.,	"
Barney B. B. B.,	"
John B. B. B.,	Huntington,
Conrad M. M.,	"
Charles M. M.,	Memphr,
Barney B. B. B.,	Mounpleat,
J. E. Smith,	"
George F. F. F.,	Oxford,
Robert M. M.,	"
Robert M. M.,	Reading,
John L. G. G.,	Strasburg,
John S. S. S.,	"
John E. E. E.,	Tyrone,
Allen M. M.,	Union,
Abraham S. S.,	"
Peter L. L.,	"

Reily & Sweeney, Conowingo  
John H. Scubling, Germany  
John Robert, Md. Jay  
John Yost, " "  
John L. Smith, Oxford  
If G. WOLF.  
March 28.—at Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

## NOTICE.

THE second and final account of Joseph L. L., Assignee of GEORGE LILLY, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by said Court on the 18th day of April next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB RUSBY, Proth.  
Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Pa., March 21, 1859.

## TO THE FARMERS.

MANNEY'S COMBINED REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE WITH WOOD'S IMPROVEMENT.

THE undersigned, Agent for the sale of Manney's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine with Wood's Improvement, for Adams county, offers them to the public, knowing them to be the best combined machine in use. It has been successfully introduced into different parts of our State, and I have thus far sold sixty-nine in Adams county, all rendering satisfaction. The machine received a silver medal at the State Fair, also, the first Premium at York, Cumberland, Centre, Huntingdon, and other County Fairs, where it was exhibited. Farmers needing a Reaping Machine, will please call upon the undersigned, before purchasing, as he always takes great pleasure in showing the Machine, and testifies to them to do good work. Early orders are solicited, as the number received from the manufacturer will be in proportion to the demand.

SAMUEL HERBERT, Agent,  
Opposite the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.  
April 11.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of Neapolitan, English Straw and Colored Straw Bonnets. Call and see them.

HOUSE SPOUTING AND TIN ROOFING promptly attended to by GEORGE E. BUSHNELL.

## Choice Poetry.

### DON'T STAY LONG.

A look of parting tenderness  
Beneath her velvet hair,  
And hope and love unnumbered  
Are shadowed in her eyes.  
As in some deep, unnumbered stream  
Are clouds and summer skies,  
She passed through early morn'g  
From dreams and sweet girl life,  
And crossed the river threshold, but  
To find herself a wife;  
Oh, gently should he lead her steps  
Along the path of life!  
And as she clings her small white hands  
Upon his arm so true,  
How often like a Summer day,  
In a sweet pleading smile,  
She whispers, with a parting kiss,  
"Beloved one, don't stay long."  
It's almost sunset on her lips,  
Her gentlest parting words,  
Sweet as the fragrance from rose leaves  
When by soft zephyrs stirred,  
And lingering in the memory  
Like songs of Summer birds.  
And in his heart they nestle warm,  
When other voices fail;  
He says, "I'll till the years grow,  
He says, "I'll till the years grow,  
In tears which he in bitterness  
Beneath each falling lid,  
And oh, how many hearts are kept  
By that innocent smile!  
To smile some smile;  
But what but heart from some dear lips  
Those sweet words—"don't stay long."

## Miscellaneous.

### Old Psalm Tunes.

Blackwood says of old Psalm tunes:  
"There is to us more of touching pathos,  
heart-thrilling expression, in some of the  
old psalm tunes, than in a whole batch of  
modernisms."  
"The strains go home, and the 'founda-  
tions of the great deep are broken up'—  
the great deep of unutterable feeling that  
lies far, far below the surface of the world  
hardened heart—and as the unwonted yet  
unchecked tear starts in the eye, the en-  
riched spirit yields to their influence and  
shakes off the load of earthly care, rising  
purged and spiritualized into a clearer at-  
mosphere."  
"Strange, inexplicable associations brood  
over the mind, like 'far off dreams of pa-  
dise,' mingling their classic melody with  
a musing of a still, subdued, though  
more cheerful character. How many glad  
hearts in the olden time have rejoiced in  
these songs of praise, how many sorrowful  
ones signal out their complaints in those  
plaintive notes, that now, sold in death,  
are laid to rest around that sacred church,  
within whose walls they had so often swelled  
with emotion."

### Why Should a Man Swear?

I can conceive of no reason why he should  
swear, but for ten reasons why he should not:  
1. It is mean. A man of high moral  
standing would aim as soon to steal a sheep  
as swear.  
2. It is vulgar. Altogether too mean for  
a decent man.  
3. It is cowardly. Implying a fear of  
not being believed or obeyed.  
4. It is ungentlemanly. A gentleman,  
according to Webster, is a gentle man,  
well bred—refined. Such an one will not  
swear, then go into the street and throw  
mud with a cold hopper.  
5. It is indolent. Of a size to believise,  
and extremely unfit for him to wear.  
6. It is foolish. "What of decency is  
want of sense?"—Pope.  
7. It is abusive. To the mind that con-  
ceives the oath, to the tongue which utters  
it, and to the person at whom it is aimed.  
8. It is venemous; showing a man's  
heart to be a nest of vipers, and every time  
he swears, one of them sticks out his head.  
9. It is contemptible; forfeiting the re-  
spect of the wise and good.  
10. It is wicked; violating the divine  
law, and provoking the displeasure of him  
who will not hold any guiltless who takes  
his name in vain.

"To-morrow is like a juggler that de-  
ceives us; a quick that pretends to cure  
us, and this tea that will not bear our own  
weight. It is a fruit beyond our grasp;  
a glittering bubble that bursts and vanishes  
away; a will-o'-the-wisp that leads many  
into the mire, and a reef that many mar-  
iners have struck and suffered shipwreck—  
It is illusion to all who neglect the present  
hour, and a reality to those only who im-  
prove to-day."

The best thing in the world for low  
spirits is to have a clear conscience and a  
warm heart. Never be guilty of anything that  
would trouble your mind. Keep your heart  
warm with love for every one, and you  
will pass through the world as smoothly  
as over a sea of glass.

Hope is the last thing that dies; and  
though it be exceeding deceitful, yet it is  
of this good use to us, that while we are  
traveling through this life, it conducts us  
through an easier and more pleasant path  
to our journey's end.

Whoever moves you to part with a  
true and tried friend, has certainly a design  
to make way for a treacherous enemy.

Fast men, like fast rivers, are gener-  
ally the shallowest.

Why are cross babies like old hats?  
Because they have bad naps.

## Getting Out of Close Quarters.

A correspondent of the Columbia (Ga.)  
Enquirer tells the following:  
Gov. D—, of Florida, was as cele-  
brated for his waggery as for his execu-  
tive qualifications. Giving a crowd of gip-  
ping listeners an account of the strange  
things he had seen during his peregrina-  
tions through the far West, he said: "Fact,  
gentlemen, the trees are so close together  
in Arkansas that you may travel for days  
without finding them more than three feet  
apart; and then the game! such vast num-  
bers of buffaloes and bears and wild cats,  
but in all the world I never saw such  
deer!"

"What of the deer, Gov. D—?" asked  
a spirit-eyed descendant of Nimrod, who,  
to use his own expression, "rather hunt  
nor eat any time," and so he had.

"Oh, the biggest bounding bucks you ever  
saw! Why, my dear sir, the woods are  
perfectly alive with them, charging about  
with great bounding horns full four feet  
apart!"

"Well, but Gov. D—, if the trees are  
only three feet apart, and the deer's horns  
four, I want you to tell me how they get  
through?"

"O, well, that's their look-out—I have  
nothing to do with that!"

In his recent charge to the Grand  
Jury, in the Stephen murder case, Judge  
Roosevelt, with remarkable candor, said:  
"We have the highest authority for say-  
ing, 'all that a man hath will he give for  
his life.' Now, by reference to the 24  
chapter and 14th verse of the book of Job,  
we find the highest authority referred to by  
the Judge: 'And Satan answered the  
Lord and said, skin for skin, yea, all that a  
man hath will he give for his life.' It does  
not, at all surprise us to hear a New  
York Judge quote Satan as the 'highest  
authority,' though we confess that it would  
sound more appropriate in the mouth of  
Judge Russell than Judge Roosevelt."

The other day, a gentleman gave a  
couple of cents to a clever woman who  
asked charity of him. "Two cents!"  
exclaimed she; "take them back, sir;  
I asked for charity; I can't do anything  
with two cents." "My dear madam,"  
said the gentleman, "I beg you'll keep  
the cents and give them to some poor per-  
son."

A young man in "these parts," who  
had spent a little of his own time and a  
good deal of his father's money in firing  
for the bar, was asked, after his examina-  
tion, how he got along.

"O well," he said, "I answered one ques-  
tion right."

"Ah, indeed?" said the old gentleman,  
with a look of satisfaction at his son's pe-  
culiar smartness. "And what was that?"

"They asked me what a *quit-claim* action  
was."

A renowned clergyman not a thou-  
sand miles from this city, lately preached  
rather a long sermon from the text, "Thou  
art weighed in the balance and found want-  
ing." After the congregation had listened  
about an hour, some began to get weary and  
went out; others soon followed, greatly to  
the annoyance of the minister. Another  
person started, whereupon the parson stop-  
ped in his sermon and said: "That is right,  
gentlemen; as fast as you are weighed pass  
out!" He continued his sermon at some  
length after that, but no one disturbed him  
by leaving.

"Tommy, my son," said a fond moth-  
er, "do you say your prayers night and  
morning?"

"Yes, mam—that is night; but any  
smart boy can take care of himself in the  
day time."

"Will you take this woman to the  
wedded wife?" asked an Illinois mag-  
istrate of the masculine of a couple who  
stood up before him. "Well, squire, you  
must be a tamed green hand to ask me such  
a question as that. Do you think that  
I'd be such a playboy fool as to go to the  
hunt and make this are gal from the  
quilted frolic, if I wasn't conscientiously  
sartin and determined to have her! Drive  
on with your business, and don't ask foolish  
questions."

"I say, Germany, how yer got any  
saddles for dogs?" Now, young America  
no doubt, expected Hans to land a stick of  
wood in the immediate vicinity of the door,  
but no! Looking up from his work quite  
composedly, he replied: "Yaw, come in and  
try on on!"

One of the Western editors, speak-  
ing of a large and fat contemporary, remark-  
ed that if all flesh was grass, he must be a  
load of hay. "I suspect that I am," said the  
fat man, from the way the asses are nib-  
bling at me."

A clergyman gave the following no-  
tice for a woman's rights lecture: "At  
half past six o'clock at the school house  
in the first district, a bug will attempt to  
crow!"

## Plain Hints on Personal Behavior.

A well-bred lady is always known by the  
perfect ease and tranquility of her manners.  
These points are to be carefully cultivated.  
Acquire, if possible, an easy confidence in  
speaking, so as never to appear abashed or  
confused, taking care, however, not to fall  
into the opposite error of forwardness or  
presumption. Persons moving in the high-  
est circles of society seldom, or never, allow  
themselves to be disturbed or vexed, what  
ever occurs to annoy them. Perhaps there  
may be an affectation of indifference in this;  
still, their conduct is worth admiring, for  
everything like bluntness or indiscreetness  
of manner is disagreeable to all who witness  
it.

Everything like the following will, of  
course, be carefully avoided by a real lady  
in her personal behavior. Loose and  
harsh speaking; making noises in eating  
or drinking; leaning awkwardly when sit-  
ting; rattling with knives and forks at ta-  
ble; starting up suddenly, and going an-  
ceremoniously out of the room; tossing  
anything from you with affected contempt  
or indifference; taking anything without  
thanking the giver; standing in the way  
when there is merely room to pass; going  
before any one who is looking at a pic-  
ture or any other object; pushing against  
any one without asking pardon for the un-  
intentional rudeness; taking possession of  
a seat in a coach, or place of public meeting,  
which you are informed belongs to another;  
intruding your opinions where they are not  
wanted, or where they would give offence;  
leaving acquaintances in the street, or a  
private company, without bidding them  
good by, or at least making a bow to express  
a kindly farewell; slapping any one famil-  
iarily on the shoulder or arm; interrupting  
any one who is conversing with you; tel-  
ling long and tiresome stories; whispering  
in company; making remarks on the dress  
of those about you, or upon things in the  
room; flattery contrary to the fact, instead  
of saying, "I rather think it otherwise,"  
"I am afraid you are mistaken," &c.; ac-  
quiring a habit of saying "says she," "says  
he," "you know," "you understand," &c.

## Excessive Bating.

In a letter to Lord Murray, Sydney  
Smith says:

"You are, I hear, attending more to diet  
than heretofore. If you wish anything  
like happiness in the first act of life, you  
should pay more attention to the amount  
you eat and drink. Did I ever tell you my  
calculation about eating and drinking?—  
Having ascertained the weight of what I  
did eat upon, I found that, between ten  
and seventy years of age, I had eaten and  
drank 44 one-horse wagon loads of meat  
and drink more than would have preserved  
me in life and health. The value of this  
mass of nourishment is considered to be  
£7,000 sterling. It occurred to me that I  
must have starved to death more than one  
hundred. This is a frightful calculation,  
but irresistibly true—and I think my dear  
Murray your wagon need additional horses."

It is one thing to make money and  
another thing to save it. What young  
man has not learned the truth of this re-  
mark? Of the thousands who start in life  
with the world all bright before them where  
to choose, with all liberal showers of means  
which to set not in business, with troops  
of friends, with the fairest prospect of suc-  
cess, and perhaps nothing required of them  
but to follow up the pursuit at which their  
fathers amassed comfortable fortunes—  
how few there are who seem wise enough  
to save their money—to guard their inter-  
ests—simply to take good care of what they  
have—to cherish the respect and esteem of  
all true friends, and on the other hand to  
discard all the idle insects which flutter  
about them in the sunshine of prosperity,  
but quickly disappear in the first shadow of  
adversity. They live only for to-day. From  
childhood up they have learned to treat  
money as of secondary consequence. This  
is the reason why so many men who make  
plenty of money are always poor, and man-  
age to pay their way only with extreme  
difficulty. They were not taught its value  
early in life.

Disturbing the Sleep of the Dead.—For  
the last two weeks workmen have been  
making excavations preparatory to laying  
the foundations of the new warehouses that  
are to be erected partly on the site of the  
sugar house recently torn down in Duane  
street, at New York. The spot was a burial  
ground thirty or forty years ago, and many  
of the remains of the dead were found. The  
corpses of a young female in an excellent  
state of preservation was found there a few  
days since. It had been interred there  
probably thirty years. An inquest was  
held on the body and it was buried else-  
where. Common decency demands that  
the place should, for the present, be fenced  
in and the crowd kept out.

There is hardly a young man with a  
fair average start in business life, who can-  
not succeed by reasonable prudence and  
economy. He should see the necessity of  
being just to himself first—of being just  
before he is generous. He should be just  
with his creditors, just to himself by never  
spending more than he earns, and then  
generosity may fairly follow.

The town of Hooksett, N. H., has  
voted to discontinue its liquor agency and  
divide the liquor on hand equally among  
the voters!

## A Cute Yankee.

Early one morning, the scholars of one  
of our district schools were agreeably sur-  
prised to find written upon the outside door  
"No Souls," and the most of them made  
preparations to enjoy the holiday; not  
dreaming but that it was a genuine order.

It appeared, however, that a roguish  
youth, a lover of mischief more than his  
books, had written in large letters the joyful  
news. "No Souls" was the notice posted  
up—the idea we understand but the spelling  
was bad. The afternoon brought all to-  
gether, and in the stern visage of the master  
enough was soon to convince us that all was  
not right—he had been outwitted, and now  
came the tug of war.

He soon ordered the boys to appear be-  
fore his presence, and one by one, criticised  
our spelling, as far as the word school was  
concerned. They stood the test, until the  
hero, with his comical face, made his appear-  
ance, who, with confidence, distinctly said—  
"S-o-u-l-s."

The master took him by the collar, and  
with a joyful expression at the success of  
the ruse, laid on the birch right merrily.

Nearly the Best Policy.—A few days  
since a man called at the Mayor's office and  
made complaint that he had been swindled  
out of one hundred dollars. The complain-  
ant stated that he had saved a little money,  
and being anxious to turn it to the best  
possible account, he advertised for offers—  
Among the numerous replies which such  
an advertisement would naturally bring  
forth, was one from an individual who pro-  
posed to put the capitalist in the way of  
doubling his money forthwith. This was  
too good a chance to be neglected, and the  
possessor of spare funds called upon the fi-  
nancier who could double money so rapidly.  
The financier proved to be a very close, gen-  
tlemenly sort of a man and very smooth  
spoken, who, after hearing about the busi-  
ness, told his visitor that he knew  
where good gold, "five cents fine," could  
be procured at the rate of \$250 for \$100  
genuine stuff. The business had to be man-  
aged very privately, of course, and the  
speculator could only be permitted to go  
within a certain distance of the place where  
the first class imitation were to be obtained.  
The bait took, the aviscious fat handed  
out a hundred dollars, and accompanied the  
sharper to a given point, where he was left  
to wait for the promised return of the origi-  
nal investment, with the addition of 150  
per cent. It is severely necessary to say  
that the smooth-tongued gentleman has not  
yet returned. The specimen coins shown  
the dope were, without doubt, genuine, and  
nobody will pity him for the loss he sus-  
tained through his own cupidity.—North  
American.

A Mountain of Books.—The State of  
Ohio annually appropriates about \$82,000  
to the purchase of school apparatus and  
books for her school libraries. This large  
amount is raised by a tax of one-tenth of a  
mill on the dollar of the entire property  
valuation of the State. Under this law  
the Hon. Asa Smith, State Commis-  
sioner of Schools, concluded a contract last  
September, with the Messrs. Appleton, of  
this city, to supply the State with her li-  
brary books for 1859. Accordingly all the  
free space on the floor of the immense sale-  
room at Appleton's is now occupied by great  
masses of these books, piled solidly like  
bricks ready for packing and shipment.—  
In bulk they measure over 25 solid cords,  
and they weigh 78 tons. Piled on end, on  
a shelf, in the usual manner, and as close  
together as possible, they would extend  
from the City Hall to Union Square, or a  
distance of two miles.—N. York Tribune.

Population and War.—The population  
of Europe is now estimated at 273,000,000.  
We do not think it has increased more than  
tenfold since the birth of Christ, and there-  
fore it is fair to suppose that, placing reli-  
gion and civilization out of the question, if  
378,000 soldiers maintained the peace of  
Europe when the population was only 27,  
000,000, 3,730,000 should be adequate to  
maintain that peace when the population  
had increased to 273,000,000; but, instead  
of this, we find that the military forces of  
Europe, (naval and military, excluding the  
British Indian army of 250,000, and the  
Turkish militia, 145,000, and also the  
Christiania) were in 1855 no less than 4,  
305,000; and we greatly fear that if more  
peaceable feelings do not prevail among  
civilized European nations, or the govern-  
ments of them, in 1859, there are now pre-  
dominant in 1859, we shall then present  
the awful spectacle of 5,000,000 human beings  
under arms, whose sole business will be to  
destroy and injure one another to the ut-  
most of their power.—London Chr. Nat.  
Int.

A Conscientious Woman.—Miss Antoi-  
nette Turner, who has been before a New  
Haven Court in a habeas corpus proceed-  
ing, and refused to surrender a child who  
sought her protection in consequence of the  
cruelty of its father, has been committed to  
jail for contempt of court. The Journal  
says the lady is undoubtedly acting from  
conscientious convictions, and as she be-  
lieves for the best interest of the child.—  
She is firm and cheerful, and avows her  
determination to submit to her imprison-  
ment for life, if need be.

A cobweb marriage is thus noticed  
by one of our exchanges:

"Married last week, Locke Cobb to Miss  
Kate Webb." What a family of cob-webs  
may be the result!

Why are horses in cold weather like  
middle-aged gossips? Because they are  
bearers of idle talk.

## Interesting Reminiscences.

Nicholas Longworth, Esq., who was re-  
cently elected President of the Pioneer So-  
ciety of Cincinnati, related some amusing  
and interesting reminiscences connected  
with the settlement and early history of  
that place. In referring to his early ex-  
perience as a lawyer, he related the follow-  
ing:

Judge Burnet was always engaged for  
whenever, accused of theft, was unable to  
raise a fee; and such was the goodness of  
his heart and the extent of his sympathies,  
that in the two years I was with him, I did  
not know of his having but one client of  
this kind, whom he did not honestly believe  
to be innocent, and he generally considered  
the jury of it. A farmer, living near town,  
was indicted for stealing an iron wedge of  
the value of 25 cents, the punishment being  
30 lashes on the bare back, which you  
might call a fraction over one per cent., and  
rather severe, considering the easy times  
rogues now have. At the trial Mr. Burnet  
had the prisoner's wife seated by him—a  
poor, interesting lady—and two of his  
daughters, of great beauty, with her. The  
evidence was positive, but Mr. B. denied  
the veracity of the witnesses. He told  
the jury to look at the prisoner—his wife  
and daughters—and asked if it were cred-  
ible that a farmer—the husband of such a  
wife, and the father of such daughters,  
could be guilty of stealing a twenty five  
cent wedge, subjecting him to public whip-  
ping at the post, and his family to over-  
whelming disgrace. This made the wife and  
daughters shed floods of tears. The hearts  
of the jury were melted, and without leav-  
ing the box, they rendered a verdict of  
"not guilty." For his well earned fee,  
Mr. Burnet took his client's note for \$10.

After waiting a year for payment, he gave  
it, with other few notes, to a magistrate who  
was in the office, to put in suit. In those  
days, if a defendant denied his signature to  
a note, it must be proved, or he would non-  
suit you. The former denied his signature  
to the note in question. I was present  
when this was reported to Mr. Burnet, that  
a judgment of non-suit had been entered.  
"Non-suit! I denied his signature! the  
rascal, I am satisfied now that he stole the  
wedge."

"Candor compels me to admit that soon  
thereafter, where thieves had none of the  
copper pennies of that day, we often got a  
better fee. A new owner had been indic-  
ted for stealing a horse; he had no copper  
pennies, but he had a second hand copper  
whisky still and a horse (not the one sto-  
len). He had left them at the tavern of  
Joel Williams. (We had no hotels in those  
days). He offered me my choice, to take  
the horse or still for my fee. A fair pre-  
sumption was that both might be stolen,  
and the horse most likely to be recovered.  
I am compelled to admit that this crossed  
my mind. But I gave him not this re-  
sponse, but one that excited his gratitude,  
and caused him to squeeze my hand. I told  
him I would take the still and leave him  
the horse, for a reason greatly for his bene-  
fit. That if I succeeded in getting his ac-  
quittal, he could run away on the horse,  
but could not on the still. He was ac-  
quitted—mounted the horse, and did not  
even wait to bid the jailer good-bye. I  
went to Mr. Williams' tavern to get the  
still. He told me he could not part with  
it; that he had built a whisky distillery,  
and I must sell it to him for 144 acres of  
ground in the city, on Western Row, south  
of Eighth street. He was a brother jury-  
man, and I consented. The ground is  
now worth, if vacant, only \$750,000."

Queen Victoria's Beauty Fading.—An  
American letter-writer, who got a peep at  
her Royal Highness on the recent opening  
of Parliament, says her face is getting to  
look somewhat unregainably and rather rheu-  
matic. Her eyes are no longer the soft  
blue, her cheeks no longer the plump fair,  
her lips no longer the royal ruby, and her  
nose no longer the six-Roman we were ac-  
customed to regard them. And her voice  
is certainly by no means the happy ring-  
ing thing for which courtiers sounded her  
fame. When she commanded the respect-  
fully standing through within that superb  
chamber to resume their seats, I could see  
her a little more full length, and verily the  
grandmother is where the girl was.

A Heavy Day of the New York Post-  
office.—Wednesday last will be remem-  
bered by the clerks in the New York Post-  
office. The foreign letters dispatched were 35,  
187; the foreign letters received per Niaz-  
ar, Kangaroo and Persia were 72,499; and  
to these 90,000 for domestic sent and re-  
ceived, and we have a total of nearly  
200,000 letters, making the largest and  
heaviest day's work ever known in the post-  
office.

A Wonderful Town.—The rapid growth  
of Leavenworth city, Kansas, is astonish-  
ing. Although only four years old it con-  
tains a population of 10,400, with an as-  
sessed valuation of \$3,871,875. It has nine  
churches, ten schools, four daily and four  
weekly papers, seven job printing offices,  
eighty-nine lawyers and forty doctors.

Mrs. Swissheim says it is marvel-  
ously strange how a woman can think herself  
contaminated by the slightest intercourse  
with the victim of a seducer, but cover her  
face all over with smiles to receive the so-  
ducer himself.

A patent has recently been taken  
out for cleaning fish, by giving them snuff;  
when they sneeze their scales come off.

Every woman is born with a master  
mind; that is to say, with a mind to be  
master if she can.

## How they Treat Preachers in Illinois.

A visit from the Rev. John W. Jack-  
son (who created a great sensation in New  
York last month.) has reminded the Evans-  
ville Journal of an incident that occurred  
last Autumn. While preaching at Vin-  
cent, Mr. J. had, one Sunday, an atten-  
tive listener in the person of a bond oper-  
ator from Illinois. On Monday he called  
upon Mr. J. and inquired whether he had  
any land. The answer was no. He then  
observed that in Illinois all preachers were  
provided with a forty or an eighty acre  
tract, as an asylum in case of infirmity or  
old age, and forthwith invited Mr. Jackson  
to visit him and take an eighty acre tract  
for \$100, Government price. The Journal  
concludes the story as follows:

With \$100, raised by his parishioners,  
the preacher made the visit. He found the  
gentleman a resident in a populous and  
highly eligible section of country, with  
large landed possessions scattered through  
the country. The preacher was taken to a  
choice eighty acre field, under good fence,  
and told that



## Carrying Muskets.

From the statistics of the military establishments of the different nations of Europe, it appears that the business of carrying muskets gives employment to very nearly five millions of men. When it is remembered that the most robust men are selected for military duty, and that the officers of the armies of these nations are of the most intelligent portions of the people, and usually have a good military education, we may estimate the immense loss of intellectual and physical power, which results from the ambition, avarice and inhumanity of those who rule the oppressed people of European countries. The education necessary to make a good soldier is as expensive as that which would make the same person a good mechanic, and were the vast bodies of men in the armies and navies of Europe engaged in useful work, the products of their labor would be far greater than the ordinary average—but if we take even what would be below the average value of the products of the labor of good mechanics favorably situated in this country—say one thousand dollars each—we shall find that the soldiers of Europe might annually produce articles amounting in value to the immense sum of five thousand millions of dollars. This enormous loss to the people of Europe suffers annually, in addition to the expense of supporting armies and navies, and the devastation which they cause when engaged in actual warfare. The unfavorable condition in which many of the people of Europe are placed, diminishes, to a great extent, their power to produce the substance necessary to support armies, and consequently they are kept in an impoverished condition; and a vast portion of their surplus produce which should be expended for machinery and other means by which their productive power might be increased, is wasted upon the men who carry muskets. It is difficult to form an idea of this immense loss to the people of Europe. Such an amount would be sufficient to build a house worth over two thousand dollars, for every family in the United States; or in two years to furnish large and commodious dwellings for all the people of Europe. It is generally the case that those governments which are most expensive to the people are of the smallest value to them. The substance of the people of many of the countries of Europe is taken from them to feed soldiers; and in return they are paid by oppression. It is a fact that wherever people are ruled by despots they forge their own fetters.

The military establishment of the United States is not large, when compared with the establishments of Europe, but in proportion to numbers our army and navy are much more expensive. Thirty years ago the whole expense of our National Government was less than twelve and a half millions annually; now our army and navy cost more than three times that sum.

The great waste of power in this country, however, which does more than anything else to prevent improvement in the social and physical condition of the people, is not on account of the expense of Government, but because of the lack of an industrial policy which will encourage men to do useful work. A vast part of the physical and mental energy of our country is driven from useful occupations, and wasted in employments and professions of no utility; and many of them are of a vicious and demoralizing character.

This kind of waste is almost as great in this country as that of carrying muskets is in Europe. In the city of New York alone there is wasted in selling liquors a force, which if properly directed, would be equivalent to the building of five thousand houses, worth two thousand dollars each, every year. This force alone would be sufficient in ten years to supply comfortable dwellings for all the families now crowded into rooms, cellars and garrets, in that great city.

It is time for moralists, as well as political economists, to devise some means to encourage men to engage in useful work.—*Daily News.*

## Spain and Cuba.

Recently, in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, a bill having been made for the production of the papers relative to the negotiations between the United States, France, and England for the acquisition of Cuba to America.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that some Deputies had expressed a desire to see the administration of Cuba improved, and the President of the United States expressed the same wish. The opinion of the President was that Spain did not administer Cuba well, and that the United States, on account of their higher intelligence, had a moral duty to fulfill, which was to purchase the island. The Government could not allow this idea about Cuba to remain uncontradicted. All Governments had labored to improve the condition of that island, and the present Cabinet has been constantly occupied with measures calculated to give the inhabitants of the island and the islanders the right to possess in their internal administration, without compromising the ties which unite them to the mother country.

The best reply to the representations of certain members of the United States was the prosperity of the island of Cuba. That the question of the acquisition of the island was impossible and menacing could not be denied. Nevertheless, the Government declared that it felt all the security which its great national resources were calculated to inspire. It had not, however, rendered insult for insult, as that would probably have aggravated the question. It had conducted itself with prudence and dignity, and had not applied for assistance to any other power. If any other foreign power had offered assistance, the Government would have accepted of it, but it would not have accepted of it, because it did not think any aid was necessary. As no diplomatic documents existed on the question, which happily was almost terminated, the Government hoped Mr. Blair would be satisfied with the explanations given, and withdraw the motion.

New York, April 11.—At the Roman Catholic church yesterday, on Forty-second street, the curtain covering a portion of the altar took fire from a candle during the celebration of mass. The church was crowded, and a fearful scene of excitement ensued. In the rush for the door upward of thirty persons, mostly women and children, were trampled upon and badly injured, having arms and legs broken. Two children are considered fatally injured.



## THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

CITYSBURG.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1859.

We regret to learn that Judge FISH has been unwell for a short time past, and in consequence, all the cases on the civil list that were put down for trial this week have been continued until next term. The Orphans' Court and Session business will be attended to as usual, by the Associates.

The Presbytery of Carlisle met at the Paxton church, near Harrisburg, on Tuesday last. There were present 23 Ministers and 15 Ruling Elders. Rev. Mr. Emerson, of Greencastle, was chosen Moderator. Rev. Messrs. Bels, of Carlisle, and White, of McConnellsburg, and Elders Crawford and McLanahan, were chosen Commissioners to the General Assembly, which meets at Indianapolis on the 19th of May next.

Rev. A. G. Simonton was ordained on Wednesday as a Missionary to Brazil. The pastoral relation existing between the Rev. Mr. Kennedy and the Dickinson church, and that between the Rev. Mr. Kneiser and the church at Williamsport, Maryland, were, at the mutual request of the parties, dissolved by the Presbytery. In the matter of the resignation of Rev. Mr. Van Wyck, of the Gettysburg church, a citation was issued, directing the congregation to appear at the next meeting of the Presbytery and show cause why said resignation should not be accepted. Hagerstown was selected as the place of meeting in October next, and an adjourned session directed to be held on the 14th of June next, at Shippensburg.

The Legislature adjourned on Thursday last, at 12 o'clock.

The supplement to the act to incorporate the Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg, has passed the Legislature. We learn, it is intended to give the Trustees power to dispose of the burial ground on the corner of Washington and North streets, when they may deem it advisable.

The act for the relief of A. Heintzelman and the Messrs. Mickle, has also passed. This, we understand, is in connection with the old Railroad which passed through their farms.

Mr. STALL, we understand, declines the situation of Conductor on the Railroad, to which he had been elected by the Directors. No appointment in his room has yet been made.

Prof. HARRY, with his class of young ladies and gentlemen, to whom he has been giving instructions in vocal music, gave a most interesting serenade in our corner on one of the bright evenings of last week, accompanied by two or three Violins. It was, indeed, a musical treat, which we should be pleased to enjoy frequently. Mr. Harry has earned quite a reputation in our midst by his gentlemanly conduct and musical talent and industry.

The Medical Association, notice of which was given last week, adjourned to meet again on the first Saturday in May, not June, as incorrectly published in the Hanover paper.

Mr. NICHOLAS COBERT has sold a lot of about five acres, north of town, to Mr. JOHN KUHN, for \$850. Mr. KUHN has opened a Brick Yard thereon.

## Fire.

On the 4th inst., the dwelling of Mr. HENRY KAUFMAN, Jr., in Reading township, was destroyed by fire, with a portion of its contents. Most of the furniture was saved, by severe effort. The fire is attributed to a defective flue.

## Astounding Growth.

Mr. PETER NUSKELMAN, of Hamilton, Pa., informed us a day or two ago, that he planted two years ago a small twig of the Weeping Willow, about four feet in length, and an inch in diameter; and, this spring, observing its rapid growth, had the curiosity to ascertain its increase, and by actual measurement of the branches, found that it had grown 1,395 feet since planted!

Some months ago, a letter was mailed by a gentleman in this place to his father in Ireland, containing a considerable amount of money. The letter was forwarded, but when it reached its destination it was ascertained that the person to whom it was directed was dead. The letter was returned to the Department at Washington, and from thence sent back to Gettysburg to its rightful owner. The money was all there as safe and sound as the day on which it was first mailed after having traveled across the ocean twice.

The large Bengal tiger, who seized a young girl at Philadelphia a month or two ago, and injured her arm so much as to render amputation necessary, died on Tuesday last, after a lingering illness, brought on by injuries received in the effort to rescue the little girl from his horrid fangs. He was said to be the finest specimen ever seen in this country, and was valued at \$10,000. It is stated that his bereaved partner, the Tigress, suffers the loss very much, and almost refuses to be comforted.

## Sale of County Buildings.

On Saturday last, the Commissioners of the County disposed of their public property in Gettysburg. The building used for the public offices, on the north-east corner of the Public Square, was sold to Col. M. SAMSON, for \$2,000. The Old Court-house was struck off to J. & V. WARNER, for \$581; and the Granite steps, curbstones & Pavement, for several individuals, for \$72, making in all \$603, for Court-house—and \$2,603 in all for public buildings.

## Accident.

The train from the East due on Saturday afternoon, did not reach here until night. The engine ran over a cow near Mrs. Brough's, and was thrown off the track. It required several hours to get it on again. It received no injury. The cow that was killed, was a very valuable one, and belonged to Mrs. Brough.

This morning the cars left at 6 1/2 o'clock—and we have learned that this is the hour fixed for starting at present, instead of 7 1/2, owing to a change on the N. Central.

## Opening of Millinery.

Miss McCREARY will open Spring Millinery on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 19th, 20th, and 21st inst., and cordially invites all to call and see her assortment.

Professor KERN, of Pittsburg, will deliver a Lecture this evening, in St. James' Church, on the general subject of Education. From his experience in the instruction of youth, an interesting discourse may be expected.

On Wednesday last, Mr. ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, of Chambersburg, was found dead in his store. He had for several days been complaining of uneasy feelings in the region of the heart. Mr. C. was a very worthy man, sustaining a most exemplary character. He was a native of this County, but has resided for a number of years in Chambersburg.

The Carlisle Herald endorses our nomination of THOMAS E. COCHRAN, Esq., for Auditor General, and says—"A better nomination could scarcely be made. Mr. Cochran is eminently qualified for the place." The following commendatory paragraph is from the Harrisburg Telegraph:

## Auditor General.

We hear the name of the Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York, mentioned in connection with the nomination for Auditor General by the 8th of June Convention. He will be recognized by our readers as the Opposition candidate for Canal Commissioner in 1850, not doubt then fairly elected by the legal votes of the people, but returned unsuccessful through the notorious frauds practiced on that occasion.

Mr. COCHRAN's fidelity to and earnest labors in behalf of the political principles which we profess, during a long series of years, entitle him to favorable connection with the claims of the other gentlemen named for the nomination; and his qualifications are unquestionable and conceded by all who know him, whilst his discharge of the duties of the office would be characterized by scrupulous integrity and the most diligent protection of the public interests confided to him.

The Forney branch of the Democratic party held their State Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday last. Alexander McKinney, of Westmoreland, presided, assisted by 29 Vice Presidents and 18 Secretaries. They made no nominations, but passed a large number of strong resolutions, denouncing the Administration of Mr. Buchanan in unmeasured terms. They say it has forfeited the confidence of the people, and denounces it as unworthy of the support of the Democratic party. They regard the resolutions of the Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 16th of March, as monstrous heresy, they repudiate the platform of that Convention, and call upon the candidates nominated by it to do so likewise. The resolutions were drawn up by Col. Forney, and were adopted unanimously. We shall see some "fun" before October.

## The Specie Going.

The steamer Persia sailed from New York for Liverpool on Wednesday, with 195 passengers, and \$1,200,829 in specie.

A late arrival from Jamaica brings intelligence that the blacks, encouraged by the acts of their neighbors, the Haytiens, attempted a revolution there a few weeks ago. A considerable party raised the standard of revolt, and destroyed some property. The Governor immediately dispatched a body of 500 men against the rebels, under command of Col. Whitefield, who quelled the insurrection at once.

The steamer Star of the West arrived at New York on Wednesday, with \$1,400,000 in gold, from California. No news of interest.

It is estimated that by all routes no less than 100,000 people are now on route for Pike's Peak. Nine towns of some size, at least, instead of fortunes, will encounter hardship, starvation, and disappointment.

The Italian Exiles.—The Italian exiles who recently landed in Ireland are professed men, with few exceptions, and men of liberal education. There are among them lawyers 11, doctors 7, apothecaries 8, notaries 4, gentlemen 14, clergymen 7, tavern keepers 1, chemists 2, artists 6.

## Another Filibuster Movement in Cuba.

Circumstances have lately transpired which render it highly probable that an expedition has been organized in the City of New York for the purpose of effecting a descent on the Island of Cuba, and that a vessel has actually sailed from that port, with the view of precipitating a revolt, or of co-operating with one already begun by the resident population of the Island. It is intimated that patriot clubs have been formed in Cuba, and the members count by thousands; and that the first of this month was the day fixed for a general rising. The New Yorkers sailed on their dangerous mission in the latter part of March. Most of them are young men—many of them Cubans, some of them sons of the leading men of the Island, (says the New York Sun,) and all fired with the determination to free their native soil, or die in the attempt. They go forth taking their lives in their hands. The next steamer from Havana may bring us "stirring news." We have advices from "there," however, as late as the 10th; when everything was quiet. These adventurers may and probably will share the fate of all their predecessors in these filibuster movements.

## More Debts to Pay!

During the last week in March, the imports of Dry Goods into New York, amounted to three and a half millions of dollars, and of other articles of foreign produce and manufacture, about the same. Seven millions in one week! So we go—still running "over head and ears" in debt to Europe. It, and all the rest we owe, and the debts we are daily contracting abroad, will have to be paid in California gold some day. Running in debt at the rate of Seven Millions of Dollars a week, with Dantez wheat underselling the American Farmer at home, is a spectacle to contemplate, and a commentary on Locofoco policy which cannot be misunderstood. What species of infatuation was it that induced the American people to entrust, for so long a time, their dearest interests to Locofoco management? Spend the day when Locofocoism shall be hurled from power, and a new order of things be inaugurated.—*York Rep.*

Excitement on the Texas Frontier.—A Belknap correspondent informs the Dallas Herald that great excitement exists on the frontier, and that the Lower Indian Reserve, twelve miles east of Belknap, is to be broken up and utterly demolished by the whites of the different frontier counties. A gentleman just from Belknap, informs the Herald that there were some seven hundred men assembled in Pleasant Valley, near Loving's; that they were confident of reinforcement that will swell their number to twelve or fifteen hundred, and that as soon as all had assembled they would descend upon the Reserve.

Some months ago all the prisoners in the Dayton, Ohio, jail made their escape. Among them was an ingenious, but dishonest, person named Joseph McKinney, who has not been retaken, though several of his companions were captured. He went to Cincinnati, whence he wrote to the Dayton jailer an affectionate letter of remembrance and confidence, and sent his love to the people of the city which he was obliged to quit. Since then nothing was heard of him until he turned up in New Madison, Indiana, where he had been delighting large and fashionable audiences by lectures on his "Travels in the Holy Land." He so thoroughly gunned the innocent people of New Madison that he was invited by the professors of the college to repeat his lectures before their students. Unfortunately, a minion of the law was looking out for the Oriental traveller, and he was obliged to conclude his course of lectures rather precipitately, in order to escape.

Accident to Gen. McConnell.—Hon. Murray McConnell, late Second Auditor of the United States Treasury in Washington, narrowly escaped losing his life one day last week at Jacksonville, Ill. He attempted to jump on a car in motion, but fell between two cars down to the cross-ties of the track, and was only saved from being instantly crushed to death under the wheels, by holding on, with an almost superhuman grasp, to the iron railing of one of the cars. He caught the railing with his left hand, and in this manner, with part of his body on the ground just before the wheels, he was dragged some thirty or forty yards, and until the conductor could stop the train and rescue him.

Marking Papers.—The Postmaster General decides that a pen or pencil mark, made for the sole purpose of attracting the eye to a particular article or portion of printed matter, does not subject matter to letter postage, as insisted on by some postmasters.

The Massachusetts Legislature has before it a bill making a single case of drunkenness a crime to be punished with imprisonment. The liquor law does not, at least, instead of fortunes, will encounter hardship, starvation, and disappointment.

New Orleans, April 11.—The rumor of the death of Billy Bowlegs, the famous Indian Chief, is confirmed. He died on the 11th ult.

The Hon. David Mann, of Bedford, and formerly Auditor General of this State, died at Bedford on Wednesday last.

## Recruiting Stopped.

In pursuance of orders from the War Department, the recruiting service throughout the United States was discontinued on the 30th ult. The ranks of the Army are now not only full for the first time in twenty years, but there is a considerable surplus of recruits from which to fill future vacancies. The unusual prosperity of the recruiting business may be attributed partly to the depressing effect of the financial revolution, but mainly to the increase of the soldier's pay about four years ago, up to the deceptively remunerative standard of eleven dollars per month for foot, and twelve dollars for cavalry service.

Of all the governments of the world, there are none, as we think, says the Philadelphia North American, that now presents features of resemblance so numerous and striking as do the Turkish Empire and the United States. In both, the policy of the country is directed by British leaders and politicians in their pay. Both abound in the raw material of iron, while compelled to look abroad for iron itself. Both export raw materials, to re-import them in a finished form. In both, the powers of the land are steadily decreasing, as a consequence of the export of its product in the rudest form. In both, the weekly waste of labor is more in value than the annual value of their imports from all the world. Both depend entirely upon foreign merchants for the sale of all their products—both find themselves compelled to go abroad for loans, even in time of peace. In both, the government is administered for the profit of the office-holders alone. In both, the treasury is bankrupt.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The land sales to be held in Kansas and Nebraska in July, August, and September, will embrace, in the former five millions and a fourth, and in the latter four millions and a third acres.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Lord Lyons to-day presented to the President his credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty. In doing so, he gave utterance to the most profound feelings of friendship entertained by his government for that of the United States, and expressed the hope that the ties of amity would be drawn still closer. The President warmly reciprocated the sentiments announced, and the interview was of a more than usually cordial character.

The Methodist Church North, it appears, have established a conference and set in motion a couple of churches and a bishop in Fannin county, Texas. It is alleged that abolition doctrines are openly promulgated by the leaders of the congregations, and slaves are tampered with by all who are engaged in this religious work. With a knowledge of these facts, the inhabitants have held two or three public meetings, and have decided to rid themselves of what they consider a dangerous enemy. A committee of fifty has been accordingly formed to carry out the designs and wishes of the inhabitants generally. The result has not yet reached us.

Tempting Offer Declined.—Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, Va., has declined a call to the First Dutch Reformed Church in New York. As a very strong inducement to Mr. H., a salary of \$8,000 per annum was offered, with the free use of a parsonage, the annual rent of which is \$2,000 a year, and furnished as an expense of \$15,000. The gilded bait failed to attract, however.

## Exciting Slave Case.

A case is now on trial at Cleveland, Ohio, designed to test the enforcement of the penal provisions of the fugitive slave law on the Western Reserve. The rescue, on which the indictment is founded, is alleged to have taken place by the Professors and principal men from that hot-bed of anti-slaveryism, Oberlin College. Some thirty-seven of them are charged with having forcibly rescued a Kentucky slave, when in custody of the agents of his master, on their way to the slave Commissioners. The whole Reserve is excited, and people everywhere anxiously await the result of the trial. The evidence has not progressed far enough to risk a conjecture as to the result. We are of opinion, however, that not one of the thirty-seven included in the indictment will be convicted. If any considerable number are tried the cases may extend to a great length. The whole of the defendants are in charge of the Marshal at one of the hotels in Cleveland, at the cost of Uncle Sam, this being taken as a prison in the license of the law.

Cost of Litigation.—The Parish will case has been before the New York courts for about three years, and is not yet admitted to probate. Already in addition to \$19,000 allowed in the beginning; about \$18,000 has been paid out of the estate in costs, besides which Mr. Cutting has rendered a bill of amounts to \$19,000; Mr. Evans a bill of \$15,500, and Judge Edmonds charges amounting to \$10,000.

Mount Vernon.—A number of American ladies residing in the Sandwich Islands have sent to Mr. EVERETT the sum of \$141, as their contribution to the Mount Vernon fund. All honor to the donors!

John Campbell, convicted in Philadelphia of robbing an unknown man of nine cents, has been sent to the penitentiary for three years.

## Off for Canada!

The colored man, Daniel Webster, or as the "igger catchers" had it, Daniel Dargelfield, whose arrest under the Fugitive Slave Law at Harrisburg, we noticed in our last, is off for Canada! After an exciting trial before the Fugitive Slave Commissioner, Longstrech, at Philadelphia, the Virginians failed to make good their claim to the human chattel, whereupon the Commissioner promptly discharged the man from custody. Deeming "discretion the better part of valor," and fearing a re-arrest, with the assistance of some of the Philadelphia anti-slaveryites, the alleged Fugitive was immediately hurried off by the Underground Railroad to that Paradise of runaway slaves, the Canadas, where he is now safe from "igger catchers," kidnappers and Slave Commissioners. After the arrest of Webster, there was a general stampede of runaway slaves from Harrisburg, some half a dozen or more, including two waiters at Her's Hotel, making a "bee line" due North for Her Britannic Majesty's dominions.

All the way to Canada!—Run, dandies, run!—There Tel.

## Recognized.

A telegram from New Orleans announces that Mr. McLane, the American Minister to Mexico, has recognized the Juarez Government.

The retreat of Miramon, after taking a good look at the defenses of Vera Cruz, appears to have settled the matter in favor of the opposite party. A recognition by the United States Government will no doubt give much encouragement to Juarez; and it is greatly to be hoped may tend to the establishment of something like a regular government. What part England and France, who are so cogently represented at Vera Cruz, have had in this arrangement, remains to be seen. Mr. Buchanan's foreign policy is so much influenced by European powers, that it is hard for any one in this country to predict anything concerning it, unless it be that in the end our Government will find itself outgeneraled.

## A Living Faith.

In a public school in New York, a short time since, on an alarm of fire, a terrible panic ensued, and many of the scholars were injured by rushing to the doors, and one of the teachers, a young lady, jumped from a window. Among the hundreds of children, with whom the building was crowded, was one girl, among the best in the school, who, through all the frightful scene, unmindful of her own safety, remained calm, and her companions had been brought back to their places, the question was asked her, how she came to sit so still, without apparent alarm, when everybody else was in such a fright. "My father," said she, "is a fireman, and he told me if there was an alarm of fire in the school, I must just sit still."

A Strange Disease.—The New Haven Palladium says that a remarkable epidemic which has puzzled the most skillful physicians, has made its appearance in Orange, Conn., and has caused great consternation there. It has already caused the death of eight persons, and two others are beyond hope of recovery. Several physicians who have been called say they have never seen anything of the sort, and do not know what to call the disease, and are utterly at a loss to know what treatment should be adopted. The attack commences with a sore throat, which soon assumes a form of most malignant ulceration, and finally the throat swells unaccountably and the sufferer dies. Nearly all thus far attacked—mostly children—have died. The disease is of short duration.

The cloud which has since New Year hung over the peace of Europe is by no means dispelled by the proposition for a Peace Congress. Austria accepts at last, without pledging her consent to its recommendations. It is nowhere suggested, says the London Times, that she shall be driven out of Italy, though that is the avowed object of the Sardinia-French league. Our foreign ministers do not waver in their opinion as given about the middle of last month, that war is inevitable.

On the contrary, it appears the well settled belief of intelligent observers, that Napoleon intends to carry his point in Italy, whatever it may be; and in pursuing his line of policy he must come, sooner or later, into collision with Austria.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—It is understood that the cabinet have unanimously agreed on strong measures for the solution of the Nicaraguan entanglement, and that the Paraguay squadron will be employed to force the reinstatement of our transit rights with the same vigor with which our claims on Paraguay have been settled. The American mails and passenger will, if necessary, be protected from sea to sea, and until complete guarantees be obtained from Nicaragua the administration is determined to keep the route open.

Rather Severe.—The Hon. Elisha Potter, a member of Congress from Rhode Island, on being abused by some ill-mannered member of the House, rose and said: "Mr. Speaker, when I am at home I associate with gentlemen, but when I come to the Congress of the United States I am obliged to associate with such as the people choose to send here."

## Look at It, Farmers!

The following item from a New York correspondent of a Philadelphia newspaper should be carefully remembered by every American Farmer:—"Letters from Europe, by the late arrivals, announce the shipment to this port of considerable quantities of Danzig wheat. The present price of the article in London market is 4s. 6d. per quarter, and in the Liverpool market 9s. 5d. per cwt. This wheat can be laid down in the American market, with freight and insurance paid, and sold at \$1.54 per bushel. Its quality is said to equal our best white Southern, which now sells from \$1.70 to \$1.95."

What becomes of the absurd Locofoco Free Trade theory about England affording a market for our breadstuffs, in view of a fact like this? What defence can they make for destroying a valuable home market by ruining or retarding our manufacturing enterprises, under the fallacious reasoning that our breadstuffs were to find an unlimited demand abroad, when Dantez's wheat undersells our Agricultural gold at their very doors? Our California gold, instead of remaining at home to develop our own country and enhance the wealth of our own people, has crossed the Atlantic in untold millions to buy what we could produce at home, and thus to aggrandize Europe at our expense, to end, it now seems, in paying for the viands we are to eat into the bargain! What think you, Farmers, of this phase of Locofoco policy? As the Lebanon Courier aptly says, so do we, that when the Tariff was struck down, the idea was held out by the "Democratic" political economists, that our farmers would be compensated for the loss of their valuable home market, furnished by the manufacturers, whether of iron, or woolen, or other fabrics, by an excellent foreign market in Europe. But breadstuffs are lower there than with us, and cannot be exported thence, except at a loss. Nor are they at present by any means high in this country, notwithstanding we have had two small harvests, especially in the North-west. Yet poor as was the return for the labor of farmers there, they have no outlet for their produce, on account of their becoming subject to heavy charges for transportation to the sea board, and when they reach there, cannot be shipped abroad. The idea of a foreign market for the agricultural productions of the Northern, Eastern, Middle and Western States, is, therefore, a fallacy. Foreign nations are too wide awake to pay us high prices for them, merely because we import their manufactured fabrics at low duties. They take care of their own interests, and feed themselves, while they clothe and iron us, making us pay for what we get in hard money. If, instead of pursuing the suicidal policy which we have adopted, we had protected our Domestic Industry, we would have flourishing times for farmers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and working men, all alike, for we would have a home market, in which the cost of transportation each way would be saved, and consumer and producer brought near together and working for the promotion of their mutual interests. This is the true harmony of interests' which constitutes the best scheme of a sound political economy; it has been ignored in our policy for many years, but it is beginning to be appreciated now, and the time is coming when it will be realized in practice. We shall then have achieved a real and thorough National Independence.

Dreadful Explosion.—Nine Persons Killed.—A terrible explosion occurred at the Bright Hope Coal Pits, Chesterfield county, Va., on Wednesday morning. The Petersburg Express says:—"There were nine men in the shaft at the time, four whites and five negroes, all of whom must have been instantly killed.—It was impossible to render them any relief whatever, owing to the impenetrable condition of the mine from the fetid and intolerable dissemination of fatal gas which prevailed. Among the nine persons in the mine at the time were known to be two white men, named Isaac Farmer and Geo. Smith. A man and a mule employed in drawing the coal up the inclined plane of the shaft, were found at the mouth of the shaft, prostrate, and nearly dead. The accident produced great excitement at the mines."

A Sad Case.—A young married lady in New York, eighteen years of age, who had been deserted by her husband, a fast youth, attempted to commit suicide on Monday night by swallowing laudanum.—Fortunately her design was discovered in time, and her life was saved by a strong emetic. On the physician in attendance expressing surprise that no food came from her stomach with the laudanum, the poor creature acknowledged that she had eaten nothing for four days. Her husband was sent for, and showed the greatest heartlessness when informed of what had taken place, while the woman's only desire to live sprung from a hope that she would again possess her husband's love.

Mortality Among Cattle.—Henry Miller, of Berks county, Pa., lost within the last week or two, eleven head of horned cattle, by a malignant disease, very unusual in that part of the country, but prevalent in the West. It commences with a fever, which lasts from five to nine hours, and then is followed by a chill, which continues from four to six hours. After this, quick mortification ensues, and the cattle die.

Four Persons Burned in their House.—Mrs. Potter, an old lady, her two sons, aged forty and thirty five, a grandchild, aged ten years, were burned, with their house, at Lee, in Maine, on Thursday night. They probably suffocated, as they made no struggle. Another son saved himself by jumping from the attic window.

A Convict in Luck.—Antonio Blake, a sailor, convicted at the late session of the U. S. Court, Norfolk, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, was carried to Richmond, but the Superintendent refused him admittance: Reason—Uncle Sam already owes Virginia a considerable sum for taking care of prisoners, which cannot be collected.

Earning his Mileage.—Ex-Senator C. H. Smith, who recently died in Indiana, was first elected to Congress in 1826. He rode on horseback to Washington to take his seat, which journey occupied seventeen days.



**To Farmers of Pennsylvania New Jersey, and Delaware**

**RHODES' SUPER PHOSPHATE**—The soil being at hand, which farmers will be seeking the best manures, we again call attention to the advertisement of **RHODES' SUPER PHOSPHATE**, 141 N. Water street, Philadelphia, who has secured the sole agency of the above thoroughly established manure, and will furnish it to farmers at manufacturers' prices.

**RHODES' SUPER PHOSPHATE** is a Chemical Compound, entirely different from the character of the raw materials which are used in its preparation. It is a substance specifically its own, not borrowed from other natural products, not imitable by them, and is hence designed to form a *reliable and valuable assistant in modern agriculture*.

Its principal feature is that it contains a combination of Phosphoric Acid and Lime, which is unlike that contained in bones, guano, or mineral phosphates, easy soluble in water, and therefore ready for use in solution by the plant whenever it is needed as nutriment. Another, and also very important constituent, is a substance formed in the manufacture of the Super Phosphate, which has, on account of its peculiar mechanical texture, the power to attract and retain the ammonia of the atmosphere, and thus to contribute materially to a *luxuriant growth of the clover*.

No additions of Peruvian Guano have been made to this article, in order to furnish a Super Phosphate as correct as possible, and to leave to the farmer himself a chance to regulate his applications of Peruvian guano according to the nature of his soil, and to the particular crop which he intends to raise.

**RHODES' SUPER PHOSPHATE** has been used extensively through out the Southern and Middle States for the last six years, and has also been introduced into Great Britain and the island of Cuba, at which place it has been granted a *privilege* which gives this measure the monopoly of that market.

**RHODES' SUPER PHOSPHATE** has received notices from the leading chemists of the United States, also the eminent Chemist Prof. I. Thomas Way, of London. Charles Bickell, Ph. D., says, "I have frequently intimated to my views on the whole of your manufacture, and most agreeable to my confidence in the ultimate triumph of success, and extensive use of it, which is the most concentrated of all artificial fertilizers now in our market." Prof. Simon D. Johnson, of the Yale Analytical School in his report made to the Connecticut State Agricultural Society last year, on the subject of Manufactured Manures, says of Rhodes' Super Phosphate, making comparison with four best English samples, and adding to Prof. Way's analysis, "The only specimen of such a Super Phosphate that I have analyzed is that made by B. M. Rhodes & Co. of Baltimore." He further says, "I found an analysis of Rhodes' Super Phosphate is unexceptionable." The same eminent authority says, "Super Phosphate scattered on the surface is unaffected until a rain falls upon it, then the Super Phosphate dissolves and trickles as so-called down into the earth, meeting there with a particle of potato, and depositing a particle of bone phosphate, traveling on a little way, and depositing another, and so filling the whole soil to a certain depth with this precious fertilizer."

**Death from Scalds**—Miss Riley, of Indiana, who was visiting in the family of H. W. E. Niblack, of the same State, met her death in a singular manner. She was a Scalding power in two different places, and instead of paying them to get her before drinking, drank the scalding water, when the scalding occurred in the stomach, partially asphyxiated her. In the excitement of the moment, she was given a glass of water, which she drank, and a physician sent for, but before he arrived she was a corpse.

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**A Frightful Scene**

On Wednesday a fire was discovered in the extensive dry house attached to the mill and boiler factory of Messrs. Cray Hughes & Roche on the west side of the river. The building, which is a three-story brick, was full of cotton in the process of drying, and for some time after it was discovered no flames were seen, but an immense cloud of smoke rose from the roof. For a few minutes after the first stream of water was thrown the mass of goods seemed to increase in volume and density, when suddenly a violent explosion took place in all directions with an explosion of fire that of gas and water which swept the plant in flames, catching those who stood upon it (some fifty persons) to the ground in a mass of flames of some thirty feet, but by a miracle no person was killed, although all were somewhat injured. Seven or eight persons who were standing close to the wall were terribly burnt.

*Columbus Statesman*

**Thrilling Military Adventure in Texas**

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—On the north of Texas, a band of Rangers, consisting of a few men, were surprised and surrounded by a large number of Indians, who demanded their surrender. The Rangers refused, when a desperate battle ensued. The Indians, with four others, cut their way through and escaped. The event has produced the greatest excitement among the frontiersmen.

**Rescue of a Murderer from Jail**—On Tuesday night last while the jail of the Ross County Jail, in Chillicothe, (Ohio) was in attendance at a wedding, leaving only a servant girl to guard the building, a man wearing a mask cut it and pointed a pistol at her breast and demanded the keys of the jail. The terrified girl delivered them to him, and he forthwith proceeded to his late cellmate Wallace, who was awaiting his trial for murder, and two other prisoners, all of whom escaped.

**The Markets.**

**On Philadelphia—Saturday last**

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### Scrophularia or King's Evil

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood by which this fluid becomes vitiated, and is poured upon the organs of the body. Being in the circulation, it impregnates the whole body, and must continue in disease on any part of the system. The origin of this attack, no one knows, and the one which it may produce is not certain. The symptoms that is variously caused by this disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filthy clothing, and the general influence of the atmosphere all, by the depressing vices, and the habits of the individual, may contribute to its origin, it is hereditary. The constitution being diseased, the children of the parents to the third and to the fourth generation," and it seems to be the end of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or vitriolous matter, which, when the lungs are thus affected, is termed pulmonary consumption, and is attended with hæmorrhages, in the glands, swelling of the vessels, and a general wasting of the surface, crumpons or sores. This form of consumption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous consumptions, but they have far less power to withstand the effects of other diseases, consequently, vast numbers of them, who, although, though not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which depends on the lungs in family has its origin directly from venereal contamination, and many of the scrofulous diseases of the lungs, kidneys, brain, and indeed of all the organs, arise from the same cause, and are cured by the same means.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To drive it from the system we must invigorate the blood by the use of medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

**AYER'S**  
**Compounded Extract of Sarsaparilla,**  
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